



ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH SERVICES

Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) is the clinical disease caused by infection with SARS-CoV-2, a novel coronavirus that first was identified in Wuhan City, China in December 2019. This document serves as guidance to residential healthcare facilities (“residential facilities”) to implement best practices for the prevention, detection and infection control necessary to contain the spread of COVID-19 within a facility.

SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS

It takes between 2–14 days after exposure for symptoms of COVID-19 to develop (median is ~4 days). Common symptoms include:

- fever ($\geq 100.4^{\circ}\text{F}$ or 38°C)
- cough
- sore throat
- shortness of breath
- muscle aches
- fatigue

Less common symptoms include sputum production, headache, and diarrhea. In older adults, initial symptoms may be mild and fever might be absent.

RISK FACTORS

Based on what we know now, those at [high-risk](#) for severe illness from COVID-19 are:

- People who live in or spend extended periods of time in congregate settings.
- People 65 years of age and older.
- People of all ages who have underlying medical conditions, particularly when the underlying medical conditions are not well controlled.

COVID-19 spreads easily in residential facilities and outcomes can be severe. Rates of pneumonia and death are increased in this population as compared to the general population. COVID-19-infected staff and visitors are the most likely sources of introduction into a facility. There is increasing evidence that asymptomatic individuals may spread COVID-19 up to 48 hours prior to symptom onset.

Prepare for COVID-19: Prevent the introduction of COVID-19 into your residential facility.

IDENTIFY PLANS AND RESOURCES

- Review and update your pandemic influenza preparedness plans. The same planning applies to COVID-19.
 - If you do not have a plan, a template can be found here: <https://www.cdc.gov/flu/pandemic-resources/pdf/longtermcare.pdf>
- Identify public health and professional resources.
 - Local Health Departments: azhealth.gov/localhealth
 - Arizona Department of Health Services: azhealth.gov/covid19
 - Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC): www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/

- o Assisted living facility guidance (CDC):
<https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/hcp/assisted-living.html>
- Identify contacts for local, regional or state emergency preparedness groups.
 - o Local Health Departments: azhealth.gov/localhealth
- Identify contacts at local hospitals in preparation for potential need to hospitalize residents or to receive patients discharged from the hospital.
 - o If a resident is referred to a hospital, coordinate transport with the hospital, local health department, and medical transport service/emergency medical service to ensure that the resident can be safely transported and received by the facility.
 - o Opening bed capacity in hospitals is vitally important as the outbreak spreads. Residential facilities can help by efficiently working to transfer residents to and from healthcare facilities.
 - o Receiving and planning for COVID-19 positive patients discharged from the hospital is critical. Residential facilities should be prepared from an [infection control perspective](#) to safely receive and care for these patients.
- Ensure facility transfer protocols are in place for residents with an acute respiratory illness.
- Ensure plans are in place to track and clear staff to return to work after illness.
- Ensure plans are in place to address insufficient staffing.
 - o Ensure you have a process to rapidly on-board new staff.
 - o Update staffing ratios based on current resident census and needs.
 - o As a contingency, work with your local health department for the Arizona Emergency System for Advance Registration of Volunteer Health Professionals ([AZ-ESAR-VHP](#)).
- Establish contingency plans for resident discharge or transfer in the event the facility has insufficient staffing to safely meet resident care needs. This may include outreach to families/guardians outlining potential options for discharge home and home care, depending on the severity of the resident's illness.

ASSESS CLEANING AND ACCESS TO HAND HYGIENE

- Provide access to alcohol-based hand sanitizer, with 60–95% alcohol, throughout the facility.
- Make sure that sinks are well stocked with soap and paper towels for handwashing.
- Make tissues and masks available to residents and staff.
- Ensure proper cleaning of environmental surfaces.
 - o Use a bleach-and-water solution (0.1% solution; 1:50 dilution).
 - o [List N: EPA's Registered Antimicrobial Products for Use Against Novel Coronavirus SARS-CoV-2, the Cause of COVID-19.](#)

IMPLEMENT VISITOR RESTRICTIONS

Because of the ease of spread in a residential facility setting and the severity of illness that occurs in residents with COVID-19, facilities should restrict visitation. Please see the Emergency Rules for Disease Prevention and Control ([A.A.C. R9-10-121](#)) (applicable for facilities licensed under Articles 4, 5, and 8 only).

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- Consider designating one central point of entry to the facility.
- Restrict all visitors except for compassionate care situations (e.g., end of life).
- Restrict all non-essential volunteers and staff, including consultant services (e.g., barber, nail care).
- Ask residents not to leave the facility except for medically necessary purposes.
- Send letters or emails to families advising them that all visitation is being restricted and explain alternative methods for visitation (e.g., video conferencing).
 - Explain actions the facility is taking to protect them and their loved ones.
- Facilitate remote communication between residents and visitors (e.g., video call applications on cell phones or tablets; be sure to disinfect high-touch surfaces between uses).
- Post [signs](#) at all entrances to the facility and residences instructing visitors to not enter.
- Anyone entering the facility should be practicing source control by wearing a mask.
- [Screen](#) compassionate care visitors and essential volunteers for fever and symptoms of respiratory infection. Restrict anyone with:
 - Fever or symptoms of respiratory infection (e.g., cough, sore throat, or shortness of breath).
 - Contact with an individual with COVID-19.
- Consider having visitors sign visitor logs, in case contact tracing becomes necessary.
- Provide instruction, before visitors enter, on hand hygiene, limiting surfaces touched, use of personal protective equipment (PPE) according to current facility policy, and limit their movement and interactions with others in the facility (e.g., confine themselves to resident's room).
- Advise exposed visitors (e.g., contact with COVID-19 positive resident unidentified at time of visit) to report any signs and symptoms of acute illness to their healthcare provider for a period of at least 14 days after the last known exposure to the sick patient.
- Allow entry to only individuals who need entry.
- Maintain contact information for resident's family or next of kin and continue open communication.

SCREEN HEALTHCARE PROVIDERS

- Begin universal facemask use by all staff when they enter the facility.
 - If facemasks are in short supply, they should be prioritized for direct care personnel and [considerations of masks](#) should be made for other staff.
- Actively screen all staff for fever and respiratory symptoms before they start each shift.
 - Perform a temperature check, using a non-touch thermometer, if available.
 - Ask staff to report and assess for symptoms:
 - feeling feverish
 - new or changed cough
 - sore throat
 - difficulty breathing or shortness of breath
- Instruct staff that if they become ill while working, they should immediately stop working, put on a facemask (if not already wearing), notify their facility supervisor, and go home.

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- o Implement a tracking system for clearing staff to return to work after illness.

SCREEN RESIDENTS

- Actively screen all residents, at least daily, and at time of admission, for fever and respiratory symptoms.
 - o Perform a temperature check, using a non-touch thermometer, if available.
 - o Ask residents to report and assess for symptoms:
 - new or changed cough
 - sore throat
 - difficulty breathing or shortness of breath
 - feeling feverish
- Older adults may not show typical symptoms, fever may be absent.
 - o Less common symptoms include: new or worsening malaise, new dizziness, diarrhea.
- Implement a tracking system for ill residents. CDC has [resources](#) that can assist with tracking infections.
- Immediately isolate residents symptomatic with respiratory illness.
 - o Use Standard, Contact, and Droplet Precautions with eye protection when caring for residents with undiagnosed respiratory infection, unless the suspected diagnosis requires Airborne Precautions (e.g., tuberculosis).
- Residents should wear a mask (if tolerated) or use tissues to cover their mouth and nose when staff are in their room and when leaving the room, including for procedures done outside of the facility.
- Coordinate offsite medical appointments with the offsite medical facility to avoid potential spread of COVID-19.
- Notify facilities prior to transferring a resident with an acute respiratory illness, including suspected or confirmed COVID-19, to a higher level of care.

EDUCATE HEALTHCARE PROVIDERS

- Educate all staff on the prevention of respiratory viruses, including COVID-19.
 - o Ensure education includes basic hand washing, respiratory hygiene, and implementation of Standard, Contact, and Droplet precautions with eye protection.
 - o Ensure [training](#) and adherence to proper [donning and doffing of personal protective equipment \(PPE\)](#).
 - o Instruct staff to practice physical distancing (maintain a distance of at least 6 feet from others) when in break rooms or common areas.
- Encourage staff to be up-to-date on vaccinations, including their seasonal influenza vaccination.
- Exclude staff from work if they are symptomatic with respiratory illness.
 - o If staff have been tested for COVID-19 and are awaiting results, they should remain under home isolation precautions.
 - o Ensure staff monitor all residents for signs and symptoms of new respiratory infections.

EDUCATE RESIDENTS

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- Educate all residents on the prevention of respiratory viruses, including COVID-19.
 - Ensure education includes basic hand washing and respiratory hygiene.
 - Enforce physical distancing (at least 6 feet) between residents.
 - Ensure residents are up-to-date on vaccinations, including their seasonal influenza and pneumonia vaccinations.
- Ask residents to report and assess for symptoms:
 - new or changed cough
 - sore throat
 - difficulty breathing or shortness of breath
 - feeling feverish
- Explain actions the facility is taking to protect them.
- Cancel all group activities and field trips. Instead of communal dining, consider delivering meals to rooms, creating a “grab ‘n go” option for residents, or staggering meal times to accommodate social distancing while dining (e.g., a single person per table).
- Residents should wear a mask (if tolerated) or use tissues to cover their mouth and nose when leaving the room for medically necessary purposes and when staff are in their room.

Manage COVID-19: Prevent the spread of COVID-19 within your residential facility.

CONTACT YOUR LOCAL HEALTH DEPARTMENT TO COORDINATE TESTING

- Immediately contact your [local health department](#) if a resident meets exposure and symptoms criteria.
- Your [local health department](#) will help assess the situation and provide guidance for further actions.
- Arrange for collection of a nasopharyngeal (NP) swab or nasal wash for COVID-19 with recommended PPE in accordance with local health department or commercial lab instructions.
 - Use Standard, Contact, and Droplet precautions with eye protection for specimen collection.

REPORT POSITIVE CASES TO YOUR LOCAL HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Immediately report laboratory positive COVID-19 cases to your [local health department](#). Your staff, residents, and residents’ families/guardians should also be notified.

- [Template Letter for Staff](#)
- [Template Letter for Residents, Families/Guardians, and Visitors](#)

STRATEGIES TO PREVENT SPREAD

- For small residential facilities, follow [CDC guidance for caring for COVID-19 patients at home](#).
- Immediately restrict all residents to their rooms including those rooms shared by residents.
 - Food service should be provided to their rooms.
 - Set up processes to allow remote communication for residents and others.
 - Note: Please consider the mental health of your residents when implementing isolation precautions and recommendations.

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- Have healthcare providers (HCP) wear all recommended PPE (i.e. standard, contact, and droplet precautions with eye protection) for all resident care, regardless of the presence of symptoms.
- Cohort COVID-19 positive residents by room or isolate to a private room with a bathroom until until they are [no longer infectious](#).
 - COVID-19 positive residents should be on Standard, Contact, and Droplet precautions with eye protection throughout their entire infectious period.
- Identify dedicated staff to care for COVID-19 positive residents and provide infection control training.
- Perform appropriate monitoring of ill residents (including documentation of oxygen saturation via pulse oximetry) at least 3 times daily to quickly identify residents who require a higher level of care.
- Notify any receiving facility, emergency medical services (EMS) and transport service personnel, and the local health department, prior to transferring a resident with an acute respiratory illness, including suspected or confirmed COVID-19, to a higher level of care.
- Develop criteria for closing specific areas of the facility to new admissions.
- Create a plan for cohorting COVID-19 positive and unknown residents from COVID-19 negative residents and ensure separate, consistent staff are used for each cohort.
- For situations where close contact between any (symptomatic or asymptomatic) resident cannot be avoided, staff should at a minimum, wear eye protection (goggles or face shield) and a facemask or respirator. Cloth masks are not PPE and should not be used when a respirator or facemask is indicated. If staff have direct contact with the resident, they should also wear gloves.

OPTIMIZE PPE AND ASSESS SUPPLY

- Consider designating HCP to [manage PPE supplies](#) and encourage appropriate use.
- Make PPE accessible outside of the resident rooms and in resident care areas.
- Implement [PPE preserving strategies](#).
 - Prioritize gowns for aerosol generating procedures, care activities where splashes and sprays are anticipated, and high contact resident care activities:
 - Dressing
 - Bathing/showering
 - Transferring
 - Providing hygiene
 - Changing linens
 - Changing briefs or assisting with toileting
 - Device care or use
 - Wound care
 - Start extended use of eye and face protection (respirator or facemask).
 - HCP removes only gloves and gown (if used) and performs hand hygiene between patients while continuing to wear the same eye protection and respirator or facemask.
 - HCP must not touch their eye protection and respirator or facemask.
 - Remove eye protection and the respirator or facemask and perform hand hygiene if they become damaged or soiled, and when leaving the unit.

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- If your facility is concerned about a potential or imminent shortage of PPE, notify your [local health department](#) of the shortage, including your current supply of the PPE item and projected shortage date.

RELEASE FROM ISOLATION AND QUARANTINE GUIDANCE

COVID-19 positive residents or staff are considered infectious 48 hours prior to symptom onset (date of first positive test if asymptomatic) until meeting [release from isolation criteria](#).

To determine how long a staff member should stay home and away from others if they have, or think that they have, COVID-19, visit our [‘Release from Isolation’ guidance](#).

CONTACT YOUR LOCAL HEALTH DEPARTMENT ABOUT STAFFING CONCERNS

- If staffing needs are not being met due to an outbreak in the facility, notify your [local health department](#) of your scheduled staffing, current variance, and minimum number of staff by category needed to meet resident care needs. If staffing is insufficient to run the facility safely, reach out to families/guardians outlining potential options for discharge home and home care, depending on level of patient acuity.

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